

On *Ectatops ophthalmicus* (Burm.) and *E. imitator* (Walk.) (Heteroptera: Pyrrhocoridae)

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Ectatops imitator (Walk.) is restored as a separate species, not synonym of *E. ophthalmicus* (Burm.).

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Pyrrhocoris ophthalmicus Burmeister, 1835 and *Ectatops rubiaceus* Amyot & Serville, 1843 have been both described from Java. Stål (1863) placed both nominal species in *Ectatops* Amyot & Serville, 1843. Breddin (1900) synonymized the two specific names, but Distant (1903) considered the two species separate. According to him, in *E. ophthalmicus* the abdomen is sanguineous with black basal segment and antennal segment 4 is ochraceous with fuscous apex, whereas in *E. rubiaceus* the abdomen is luteous and antennal segment 4 is black.

Examination of the material in the collection of Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg (ZIN) revealed specimens corresponding to the two species distinguished by Distant. In addition to the coloration, they clearly differ also in the shape of the parameres. On the other hand, examination of the original descriptions of *P. ophthalmicus* and *E. rubiaceus* has shown that both of them refer to the species named *E. ophthalmicus* by Distant: in both the abdomen is described as red and the antennal segment 4 as white (*P. ophthalmicus*) or pale with black apex (*E. rubiaceus*).

Hence, the synonymy established by Breddin is correct, and the species named *E. rubiaceus* by Distant should have another name. Distant (1902) placed *Dindymus imitator* Walker, 1873 from Siam (= Thailand) in synonymy with *E. rubiaceus*. The original description of *D. imitator* fits *E. rubiaceus* sensu Distant.

Dr J. Deckert kindly sent us colour photographs of the syntypes of *P. ophthalmicus* (1 ♂, 2 ♀) and holotype of *D. imitator* (♂). They confirm our identification of the two species.

Dr J. Lis examined the types of the two varieties described by Schmidt and found that the holotype of *E. ophthalmicus* var. *disjunctus* and most type specimens of *E. rubiaceus* var. *extensus* belong to *E. ophthalmicus*, but 1 ♀ of the latter variety, labelled "Cotype", is *E. imitator*.

The status of *E. ophthalmicus* var. *nigriventris*, described from the Timor Island and occurring there together with the typical colour form, is somewhat doubtful. It is not improbable that it represents a separate species.

Ectatops ophthalmicus (Burmeister, 1835) (Figs 1, 2)

Pyrrhocoris ophthalmicus Burmeister, 1835: 284. Syntypes: Indonesia, Java; Zool. Mus. Berlin.

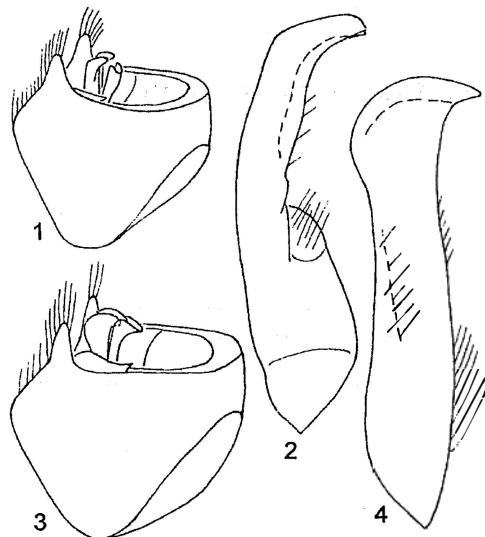
Ectatops rubiaceus Amyot & Serville, 1843: 273 (syn. Breddin, 1900: 161). Lectotype (Sehnal & Kerzhner, 1999: 132): ♀, Indonesia, Java; Naturhist. Mus. Wien.

Ectatops ophthalmicus var. *nigriventris* Blöte, 1931: 106. Holotype: ♀, Indonesia, Timor; Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden.

Ectatops ophthalmicus var. *disjunctus* Schmidt, 1932: 242. Holotype: ♀, Indonesia, Sumatra, Soekaranda; Zool. Mus. Warszawa.

Ectatops rubiaceus var. *extensus* Schmidt, 1932: 241 (part). Syntypes ("Typen und Cotypen"): ♂♂, ♀♀, Indonesia, Sumatra, Soekaranda; Zool. Mus. Warszawa.

Material examined. ZIN: 1 ♂, 8 ♀, Borneo, "Kinabalu Geb., coll. Waterstradt". Royal Scotish National Museum: 1 specimen from Borneo. Collection of K. Voigt: 1 specimen from Sumatra. Museum of Natural History, Basel: 3 ♂, 14 ♀, W Java, Wijnskoop Bay; 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Sumatra, Indragiri; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, SE Borneo, Samarinda. State Zoological Collection, Munich: 3 ♂, 8 ♀, Philippines, N Palawan, Binaluan (some of these specimens differ in larger size and partly orange coloration);



Figs 1-4. *Ectatops*, male genitalia. 1, 2, *E. ophthalmicus*: 1, genital segment, lateral view; 2, paramere; 3, 4, *E. imitator*: 3, genital segment, lateral view; 4, paramere.

2 ♀, Java; 2 ♂, 3 ♀, NE Sumatra, Tebing-Tinggi; 1 ♀, India, "Vorderindien, Merkaru"; 5 ♀, Malaysia, Perak, Badang.

Dr J. Deckert informed us on the following specimens in the Zoological Museum of the Humboldt University, Berlin: 1 ♀, W Sumatra, Bungus Bay, Padang; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Sumatra, Kepaliang; 1 ♂, Brit. N Borneo, Darvel Bay. Dr B. Aukema examined selectively specimens from Indonesia in the Museum of Natural History, Leiden (those listed by Blöte, 1931 as nos 73, 74, 77, 222, 229, 230) and confirmed their identification.

Diagnosis. Ventral side of abdomen red, similar in colour to the coriaceous part of hemelytra, except var. *nigriventris*, in which the venter is black. Antennal segment 4 whitish yellow, narrowly fuscous at base and apex. Pronotum varying from entirely brownish black to entirely red. Coloration of membrane variable: fuscous with small, triangular yellowish spot at base; fuscous with base and apex widely greyish white; or greyish white with rounded fuscous spot. Paramere not widened and angulately bent at apex.

Distribution. Because of the confused synonymy, the data on the distribution of this species should be carefully verified. It is common in the Malayan Archipelago and Philippines, and is recorded also from India, Bangladesh (Sylhet: Distant, 1903) and continental Malaysia.

***Ectatops imitator* (Walker, 1873), sp. dist.**
(Figs 3, 4)

Dindymus imitator Walker, 1873: 7. Holotype: ♂, "Siam" [= Thailand]; Mus. Nat. Hist. London.

Ectatops rubiaceus (not Amyot & Serville, 1843): Distant, 1903: 104. Misidentification.
Ectatops rubiaceus var. *extensus* Schmidt, 1932: 241 (part; 1 syntype).

Material examined. ZIN: 1 ♀, Myanmar, "Carin Cheba, 900-1100 m, XII.88, L. Fea"; 3 ♂, 6 ♀, 3 larvae, Vietnam, various localities. Also a syntype of *E. rubiaceus* var. *extensus* from Sumatra examined by J. Lis belongs to this species.

Diagnosis. Ventral side of abdomen yellow, with narrow black bands at the boundaries of segments; in males, abdomen with brownish lateral stripe on each side of sternites, or brownish with connexivum and last sternite remaining yellowish. Antennal segment 4 black. Pronotum red. Coloration of membrane varies about as in the preceding species. Paramere widened and externally rounded at apex.

Distribution. India (Distant, 1903), Thailand (type locality), Myanmar, Vietnam, Sumatra.

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